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Innis Herald

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Old Innis

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The following article on the Committee on University governing by Dr. Robin Harris first appeared in the Bulletin in 1970. Dr. Harris was the first Principal of Innis College from 1964 to 1967 and from 1969 to 1971. He is presently on sabbatical from the Faculty of Education and is writing the history of the University of Toronto.

Robin S. Harris

My seventeen year old daughter tells me that the dawning of the Age of Aquarius will commence a few days from now. She also says that the dawning period is an extended one, lasting for approximately ten years.

Clearly the transition from the bad old University of Toronto of the mid-1960's to the brave new one envisaged by the CUG report is not one that is going to happen overnight. Equally clearly, the movement is already underway — the dawning of our Aquarian Age dates at least from the appointment of the Macpherson Committee, and the changes represented by the New Program in the Faculty of Arts and Science demonstrate that the consequences will be both brave and new. Macpherson was not a false dawn, neither was Campbell, nor is CUG. It all takes time. Probably it will take a minimum of ten years.

This should neither surprise nor discourage us. What we are asking for after all is something approximating the ideal and this for a working group of over 25,000 fallible human beings. Ours is to be a university in which 25,000 persons trust each other, in which openness obtains at every level, and in which each of the members can regard himself as a directing force. If, in ten years, we can approximate the approximation of the ideal, we will have been both ingenious and lucky. Our best, indeed our only, hope is to be very practical in our approach. We must move from Square One to Square Ten via Squares Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight and Nine.

I have referred to three of the six principles which are the basis for the 107 recommendations of the CUG report — Trust, Openness, Participation. The others are Academic Freedom, Pluralism and Centralization-Devolution. I want to discuss these principles with particular reference to the colleges on the St. George Campus.

Trust, openness and participation appear to me to be principles which, at least until peace does rule the plane's and love does steer the stars, can only operate at what can be called the local level. Trust, for example, demands of the person trusting specific knowledge of the person trusted. Openness has physical limitations — 25,000 people cannot attend a meeting of a University Council. At the level of 25,000, participation can only mean the kind of thing that happens at a football game or a mass political rally. To operate in a practical and meaningful way, trust, openness and participation require groupings of 10, 20, 50, at the outside perhaps 200 people. But if trust, openness and participation do operate at these levels, there can be a generalization upwards to larger groups — of 500, 2,000, 25,000.

The CUG Report recognizes this in its emphasis upon the principle of centralization-devolution; the bulk of activity, including most of the decisions, is to take place at the level of faculty, school, institute and college. Where faculties or schools are large, it is to take place at the level of department.

The Report notes that faculties, schools, institutes and departments are essentially academic structures. As academic structures, they accord with what the Report calls the traditional view of the university as distinct from what it calls the radical view.

The University, in this view, does not adopt a political posture towards the 'outside' society. Even though it should become totally dependent on the resources of the community for its support, academic freedom dictates the sacrifice of any official university stance on political decisions that have to be taken in the civil community. The University's relations with society at large are strictly at arms' length; it sets, or helps to set, the conditions under which members of the outside community can enter its halls for instruction, considers them under its jurisdiction as long as they stay, sends them forth to take whatever post in society they as graduates decide to take, and is content to influence society through the individuals it helps form. To repeat, the university is defined by its academic rather than its social role; its organization and structure are dictated by the needs of academic disciplines, not by social or political considerations. Its ethos is individualistic, not collective.

The Commissioners are also aware of the 'radical' view, which calls for an organization that is dictated by social and political considerations and whose ethos is collective rather than individualistic, and their recommendations are designed to provide for the University an organization which gives full and free value to both views, an organization, to be specific, which while insuring that the needs of the academic disciplines (and especially the principle of academic freedom as it affects both student and teacher) are met also gives effect to the community's political and social needs.

It is here that the colleges emerge as the key to the solution of the problem. They are the one element in the great complex which are at one and the same time academic institutions (like the faculties, schools, institutes and departments) and political-social — or socializing — institutions (like Hart House, the SAC, a residence hall). The

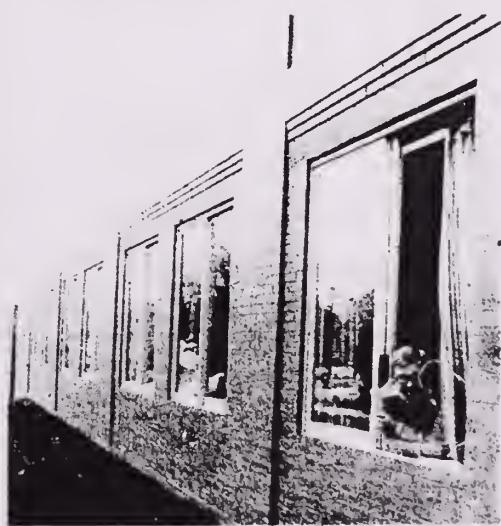
ethos of the college is neither individualistic nor collective. It is both. Furthermore, unlike faculties, schools, institutes and particularly departments, colleges are pluralistic. The arts colleges at the very least are concerned with not one but a half dozen disciplines — the so called college subjects. If one concentrates upon the student membership, they are concerned with twenty-six. The multi-faculty colleges are concerned with all the disciplines contained within the Faculty of Arts and Science and with a dozen other faculties or schools as well.

What the University's collegiate structure does is to provide it with a horizontal as well as a vertical sectioning of the membership, and this makes possible the integrating of the traditional and the radical views. Ideally all members of the University would be associated with a college; everyone (student, faculty, support staff) would have dual membership in a faculty, school, institute and, where operative, a department and in a college. Probably the Age of Aquarius cannot be achieved at this University until there are a half-dozen more colleges, for colleges must be reasonably small to permit the principles of trust, openness and participation to operate with meaningful effect. A University of Toronto with twelve St. George Street colleges is Square Eight or Nine. The fact that we do have six colleges means that we are already at Square Three or Four. Let's get on with it.

Since the above may strike some readers as mere rhetoric, let me give a concrete example of how the principles of trust, openness and participation do operate within a college. The College is Innis and the events described have occurred within the past month.

On January 6, I received a letter from the Executive Vice-President (Non-Academic), Mr. Rankin, informing me that the Innis College building project was indefinitely postponed since a letter from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of January indicated that a NHA loan would not in the foreseeable future be available.

Continued on page 2



Dennis Duffy at the wheel of Innis College

China as I saw it

Roderick R. Laurin

A country that has traditionally regarded foreigners as barbarians has opened its gates to those who come as tourists and to the many capitalists searching for new markets and investments in this land of 970 million inhabitants.

During my year as a graduate student in international relations at York University, I was invited to journey to the Far East as a research assistant during the month of July (1979). In this capacity I was most fortunate to accompany Professor R. Joseph Racine of Chicopee, Massachusetts, a faculty member at Western New England College and lecturer in international relations, on a one month fact-finding tour of the People's Republic of China. Aboard the M.V. Acquamare, which was to serve as our floating hotel, we made several stops along the Chinese Coast.

Exploring industrial centers, arts and crafts areas and village communes, our visit took us to many fascinating towns and communities steeped in Chinese traditional life. We also visited such tourist attractions as the Forbidden City in Peking and the 2,400 mile long "Great Wall of China."

One of the first things that I especially noted upon arriving at our first port of call, Shanghai, was the incredible population density of the city; which has close to twelve million inhabitants. Shoppers can be seen throughout the day crowding the stores from early in the morning to late in the evening. To alleviate the congestion, the work force

has staggered days off, each worker getting one day of rest per week, the day dependent on his occupation.

Not unlike Peking, and other large urban centers, the streets are clogged with bicycles which are privately owned. Although cars do the streets, most date back to the 1950's and are allotted only to Communist Party and military officials. Crowded buses, which daily transport workers to and from the factories, and ancient agricultural vehicles, many of which are drawn by horses, are the only other forms of transportation visible on the roads.

Many of the older Chinese people may be seen starting their day off exercising prior to embarking on their daily work. Many jog along the avenues, but the greater majority, including women, perform the routines of Tai-Chi commonly known as Chinese shadow boxing. Gathering in groups of ten to twenty people, these series of stretching and co-ordination exercises are performed in the home and by the roadside very early in the morning.

Generally receptive, upon making friendly gestures to the local population, they most often break out into a chorus of "knee-how, knee-how" which is the Chinese greeting. As we were transported to and from the many sites that were visited, it was common to see roadside activity cease, as the people would gaze in amazement at the foreigners riding the air-conditioned buses, clicking their cameras at the scenes unfolding before them.



Although the daily dress remains pattern-like, under China's more relaxed leadership, many stores are offering Western styles and a choice of colours. This development, however, in no way spells the end to the cotton unisex Mao uniform. Called the liberation suit by the Chinese, these Mao outfits are easily accessible to the tourist in Friendship Stores. Shopping is facilitated in these stores by the Chinese personnel, all of whom speak English. The baggy trousers and accompanying loose trim jacket will cost between \$20 and \$25. The still popular and much worn blue Mao suit has blossomed into colours of khaki green, beige and pale-blue. Occasionally people mix-match jackets and pants, however, during the summer months, when temperatures frequently reach the high 90's, the men wear loose trousers in summer synthetics and white short-sleeved shirts, while the women wear short pleated skirts along with white or bright-printed blouses.

The intellectual community, whose ranks were purged during the Cultural Revolution of the nineteen-sixties, is making slow yet solid gains as the Chinese are pursuing a campaign aimed at reviving a technical elite. Pro-

fessor Racine estimates that 750,000 qualified students who apply for entrance to colleges and universities will not be admitted due to a lack of space. It has been two years since the national entrance examination was restored after more than a decade in which connections played a large part in deciding who would gain admission into the colleges. Until 1977, those young students who wished to apply for entrance into a university were usually re-

quired to spend two years, and sometimes much longer, working in a commune or factory, or serving time in the People's Army.

A heart-warming experience, I am convinced that the normalization of relations between the United States and China, opening the doors to countless North American and Western tourists, will serve to promote a better understanding of both the Chinese and Western cultures.



Life before Two Sussex...

Continued from page 1
reported this to the College Council at its meeting on January 11. Present at this meeting were 17 of the 25 members of Council, including the President of the University. The Council consists of 5 administrators (Principal, Registrar, Associate Registrar, Residence Coordinator and Dr. Bissell), 15 members of the teaching staff of the University and 5 Innis College students.

Also present at the meeting — since our meetings are open — were seven other members of the College, our two counsellors and five students. Half of the two-hour meeting was devoted to clarification of the building situation (a half hour review of the problem by Dr. Bissell, followed by a long series of questions — and answers), half to what do we do now. Two things were decided upon. First, to request the Board of Governors of the University to reaffirm publicly its stated policy that the Innis College Building was the number one priority as far as the University's capital program was concerned and to do everything within its and the University's power to get on with the project. Second, to appoint a special committee to recommend to the Council at its February meeting a course of action for the College to take for the next several years in the event that the permanent building was not available in September 1972 as planned.

The following day I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Board in accordance with the Council's first decision. I have subsequently been informed that

at its meeting on January 22, 1970, the Board resolved that "at the present time the Innis College building is considered as the number one academic priority and that everything within the powers of the Board will be done to expedite the program."

The Special Committee met on the three successive Mondays from 5 to 8 p.m., with attendance of respectively 14, 20 and 12 in each case about two-thirds of those present were members of Council, about one-third students or staff who were sufficiently concerned to attend — the meetings of the Council committees, like those of the Council itself, are open and at the committee level, everyone present is considered a full member, either regular or coopted.

At the conclusion of the third meeting,

the Committee approved a number of recommendations which will be presented to the Council on February 9.

The recommendations are clear,

tough, specific and they go to the

Council with the unambiguous support of those present at the final meeting.

What does one conclude from all this? Obviously that the principle of trust operates at Innis College. Anyone — student or staff member — was free to hear what Dr. Bissell had to say — and clearly he felt entirely free to say it as it was. Obviously that the principle of openness not only obtains but works at Innis College — a lot of very interesting and confidential things were said at the Council meeting and at the committee meetings but there were no leaks. And obviously that anyone can participate — administrative staff,

teaching staff, students, support staff.

Ah, but you will say, there are over 700 students and staff at Innis College and all you have demonstrated is that for 30 or 40 of them, these principles apply — what about the other 670? Well, everyone to his own taste — not everyone wants to exercise his prerogatives; moreover, there are other things in life such as essay deadlines, flu, classes (even between 5 and 8 p.m.), tickets for Hair. The point is that anyone could participate and the point also is that, though many didn't, quite a few did.

I suggested earlier that if these principles operate at the small group level, there will be a generalization upward to a larger group. That is what has happened at Innis College. Name me any element in the University of Toronto that has had, over the past six years, a more legitimate reason to complain about its treatment, at least so far as physical accommodation is concerned than Innis College. And name me a College or a Faculty, School, Institute, Department — that has caused this University less trouble in those same six years. I often marvel at the patience and tolerance of the Innis students and I also marvel at the extraordinary amount of time the faculty members of its Council devote to its affairs. Why are they so patient and why do they bother? Doubtless there are many reasons, but among them are the fact that all the doors are open, everyone is as equal as anyone else, and something can and will be done about whatever it is that calls for action.

On Friday, October 12, a group of Innis students shed their urban tensions and headed west to Ooterville to visit Innisfree farm, homestead of Harold Innis. As per usual, it was a weekend of wild 'Innisane' happenings. The people, the atmosphere, the music, booze and other assorted paraphernalia combined to make it a well deserved weekend in the country.

The farm and conference centre are owned by the Harold Innis Foundation, which was set up to further the research and teachings of the late Harold Adams Innis. The conference centre is looked after by Henry and Norma Lockstein, the resident managers, who live in the house in which Harold Innis was born.

The farm land is rented out every year to a neighbouring farmer who grows feed corn on the land. The conference centre is rented out to local residents and groups for conferences

and study weekends. Apart from private donations, the conference centre provides revenue for the Foundation.

Every Innis student pays one dollar of their eighteen dollar Student Society fee to the Harold Innis Foundation. On top of that, the Innis College Student Society makes an annual donation of one thousand dollars to the Foundation. Last year, the I.C.S.S. donated, instead of the cash donation, a new carpet to the conference centre.

Throughout the year, the I.C.S.S. organizes weekend retreats to Innisfree. At a nominal fee of \$2.50 per night for Innis students and \$5.00 per night for non-Innis students, students have the opportunity to "get away from it all" and enjoy a party that they'll never forget, that is, if they can remember it in the first place!

The spirit lives at Innisfree, and even Harold can't resist partying with us.

the innis herald NEEDS STAFFERS

prufreaders reporters reviewers
typists columnists ENTHUSIASM

if YOU are part of the INNIS COMMUNITY
COME UP TO THE HERALD office in Rm 317
or call 978-7463

and talk to Mike Clarke or Larry Earlix
or if you haven't got the energy to walk up
two flights of stairs then leave your name

in The INNIS COLLEGE Student Society Office
in Room 116, in the INNIS HERALD box.

Directory of the College

Offices

Name	Room	Phone
F. Aird	121	2512
S. Corbie	131	7023
E. Cotter	314	4871
D. Duffy	125	2510
S. Edghill	131	8573
S. Gellatly	230	7271
D. King	119	2511
A. McCowan	122	2512
A. Perry	124	4332/
		2510
L. Poulos	122	2513
S. Ritz-Munroe	118	2511
J. Simpson, Library		4497
A. Wood	123	8571

PUB
D. Waldie, Manager 204 4808
E. Jolly, Cook 4808
R. Broderick 4808

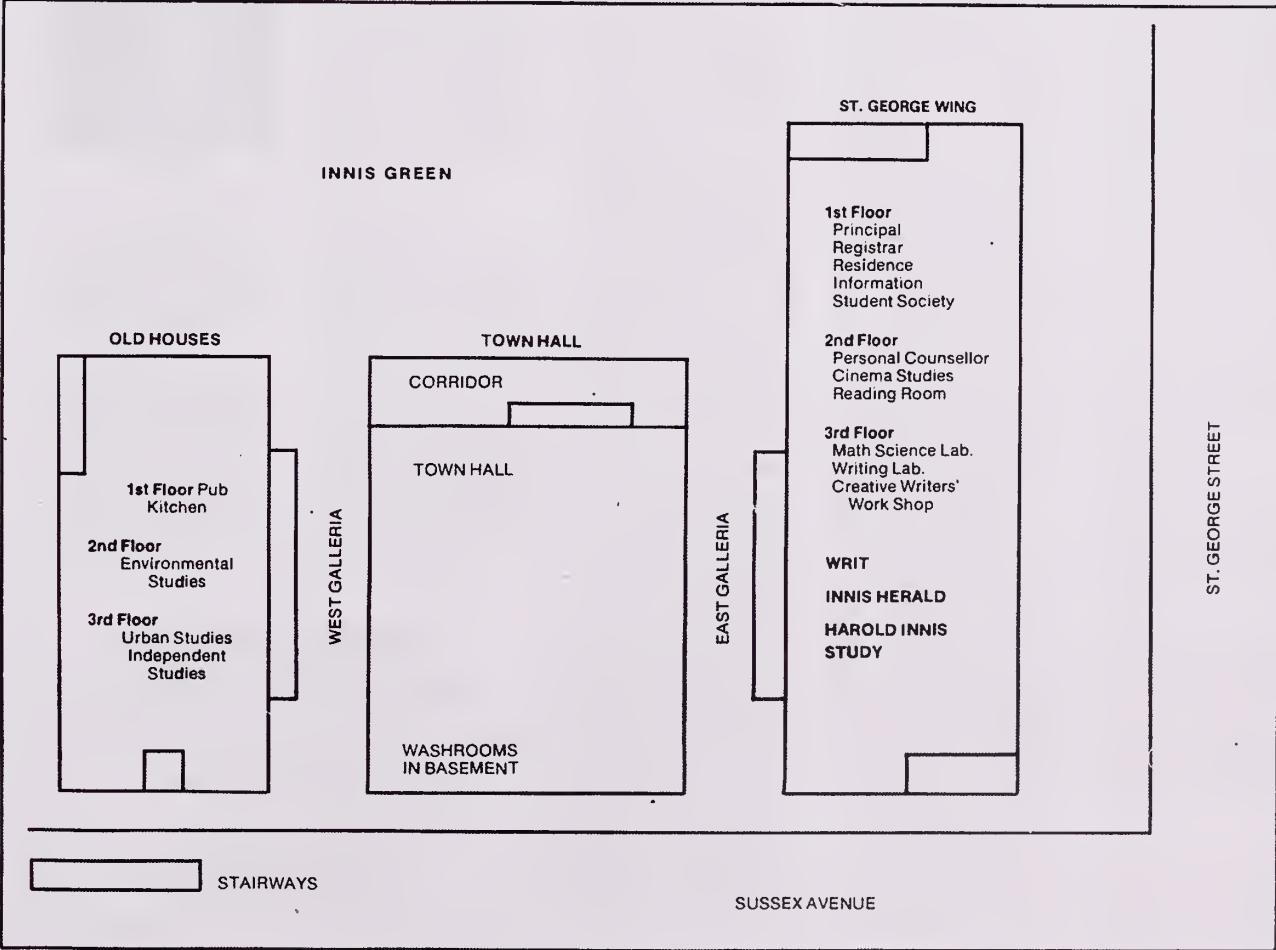
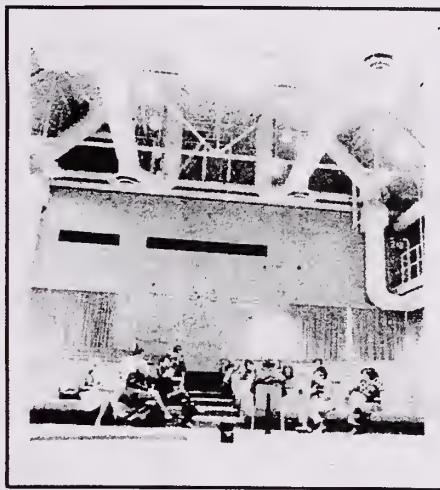
ICCS
K. Crook, President 116 7368
R. Macdonald, Vice-Pres. 116 7368

WRITING LAB 314 4871

MATH/SCIENCE CENTRE
P. McDonnell 322 7463

Residence

VLADIMIR HOUSE, 651 Spadina Avenue M5S 2H6	
1st Floor	3556
2nd Floor	3557
3rd Floor	6186
Kitchen	6187
8 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-4064	
10 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-2265	
12 Sussex Day Care	M5S 1J5
598-3168	
14 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-4038	
16 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-4915	
18 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-1486	
20 Sussex	M5S 1J5
797-2187	
22 Sussex	M5S 1J5
598-2088	
24 Sussex	M5S 1J5
979-2752	
375 Huron	M5S 2G5
596-1687	
12 Washington	M5S 1L2
709 Spadina	M5S 2J4
597-0821	
429 Brunswick	M5R 2Z2
964-9204	
118 Spadina	M5R 2T8
960-5325	
Innisfree Farm (519) 879-6858	
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Otterville, N0J 1R0	





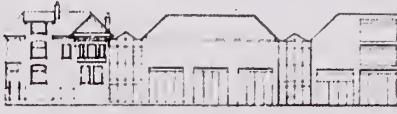
INNIS COLLEGE
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Numerous are the Academic chairs, but rare are wise and noble teachers
Numerous and large are the lecture halls, but far from numerous the
young people who genuinely thirst for truth and justice

Albert Einstein



INNIS COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 2 SUSSEX AVENUE, TORONTO, M4S 1A3

Logo designed by Michel and Adam Socha

EDITORIAL

This medium is in the middle

The *Innis Herald* has a new face, and along with this new face we hope to bring a new feeling about the paper and the College. *The Herald* this year will be a sounding board for the views of the entire Innis community.

The Innis community is a very complex one, including not only students, lecturers and administrative staff, but also secretarial staff, support staff, Pub staff, alumnae and friends of the college. Innis is unique (if you'll excuse the expression) in that it is truly a community of the people who inhabit its halls (and Pub) rather than simply a

college on the U. of T. campus. We hope to reflect this diversity.

A newspaper is important to the community it serves. In the hands of a responsible staff, it helps to develop a cohesive and knowledgeable community.

A student newspaper is, after all, only a student newspaper and can only reflect the views of the community which contributes its effort to its production. We of the *Herald* staff hope to provide some sense of co-ordination and structure to that community.

INNIS

INNIS COLLEGE COUNCIL

Election Fever

By Kathleen Crook

This Innis College Student Society (ICSS) held its bi-annual elections to Council, October 2nd and 3rd. There were fourteen Innis students running for nine positions as ICSS representatives to the Innis College Council



Tim Jeans

These students represented a cross section of the Innis population. Some were first year students, some were older students getting involved for the first time, others were students seeking re-election. The Innis students who live in residence were also well represented by these candidates from Vladimir House and by one candidate from a co-op.

The turnout for the election was fairly good. A total of 116 Innis students voted. The students who were elected are: Kim Anderson, Tim Cholvat, Larry Earlix, Ian Gamble, Christie Kovach, Robin Laperriere, Eli Marcus, Jim Pentum and Roxanne Standerfer. Tim Jeans was acclaimed in a by-election held to fill a seat vacated by Stephen Michnick, who was elected in the spring



"Why don't we just have leftovers tonight?"

OPINION

Student Fees—Where do they go?

By Kathleen Crook

Students often ask "Where do my student fees go?", "Why am I paying all this money?" These are valid questions, and the standard answer includes telling the student about athletic activities, social and educational events. But that really only scratches the surface, your student fees do much more than that.

Every student at the University of Toronto pays student fees, which vary according to the college or faculty to which the student belongs. All full time Arts and Science students pay the same basic rate of \$17.50, of which \$10.75 goes to the Students' Administrative Council (SAC), \$3.00 to the Arts and Science Students' Union (ASSU), \$1.25 to the Varsity, \$1.50 to the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) and \$1.00 to the National Union of Students (NUS). Some of these, such as SAC and the Varsity, offer much more tangible proof of their use to the student than say OFS or NUS. But nonetheless, we support them and you should know about them in order to take advantage of the services they offer.

It is the purpose of OFS and NUS to work on behalf of the student to improve, or at least maintain standards of education at U. of T. The average student doesn't have the time or the resources to do studies on government underfunding or student unemployment, and so both OFS and NUS assume this task. They have full-time researchers and field workers to do the leg work and get the information. An example of where OFS can work effectively with SAC is the prescription for higher education postcard campaign. The postcard campaign was designed by OFS and organized and run by SAC. The aim of the campaign was to increase student awareness of several important issues: increasing tuition, larger classes, and a general decrease in the quality of education all affect us. These student organizations are all fighting for increased government assistance so we can benefit from more realistic OSAP awards, so we can get new equipment and material for your classes, so your library will be open

longer and be better stocked, so that our classes will be smaller and so that more professors can be hired.

SAC's serious work involves more than just politics. There is the Women's Commission which deals with issues facing all women on campus such as sexual harassment and discrimination. The University Government Commission which monitors Governing Council to ensure that student views are heard. The Education Commission deals with the educational process at U. of T. and fights for student viewpoints on issues such as tenure and curriculum requirements. SAC's most visible area of involvement is the Services Commission. It is this commission which sponsors the free film nights and the concerts in Convocation Hall. These are just a couple of the many social activities sponsored by SAC.

The ASSU is the umbrella organization of all Arts and Science course unions, such as PEUC. The ASSU serves the student by providing funds to these course unions, which work within the departments to try to improve them. They also set up clubs for students majoring in the programme, as well as publishing course evaluations.

All students who belong to Innis College pay an additional \$18.00 on top of the basic \$17.50. Of that, the Innis College Student Society, (ICSS) gets \$17.00. The extra dollar goes to the Harold Innis Foundation, which runs the Innisfree farm and sponsors forums, debates and publications which promote the traditions and thoughts of Harold Adams Innis.

The ICSS uses the money it receives from students in a variety of ways. We donate some money to various literary magazines such as the U. of T. Review and Wit, so that Innis students have the opportunity to publish their writing and enjoy that of others.

As with NUS and OFS, some of the things the student society does are not always obvious. We too continue to represent Innis students on the College Council and in other organizations across campus. At the college, we are always trying to improve the lot of the student. Student views are always aired at the Academic Affairs commit-

tee meetings, ensuring that student interests are not overlooked in planning Innis courses. As well, student interests are represented on the Residence committee, Counselling committees and hiring committees. None of these services actually cost any money. The work is done by interested students and by the student executive.

Where your Innis student fees go is indeed to social, athletic and educational events. This involves a lot more than it appears to at first glance. Innis' social Commission not only sponsors free movie nights, free food and beverages at our parties, but also special events like the Nummies party, ski day parties, Monte-Carlo night and a Rocky Horror party. As an Innis student these events cost you nothing above your original student fee.

The Education Commission organizes forums, debates and film nights on various topics of interest to most Innis students. An example of the Education Commission's work is the recent lecture given by Principal Dennis Duffy on "Apocalypse Now".

Athletics are another area where your student fees are put to use. paying for equipment, rental costs and an athletic banquet. Any Innis student can join a team of his choice in many different sports, such as volleyball, soccer, hockey, squash, basketball, broomball and football. All this is included in your student fees.

Many of the services your fees go into deal with communications. for instance, this paper you are reading was paid for by the Student Society. Posters and the monthly Newsletter are two other ways we try to communicate all our services and events to you.

If you are truly concerned about the disbursement of your student fees, come to a Community Affairs meeting. It is at these meetings we decide how to spend your money. Every Innis student has a vote, so come and use yours.

This way, the next time a student asks "Where are my fees going?" you will be able to tell him about all the services and activities provided for him by OFS, NUS and SAC and particularly by his student society, the ICSS.

ICSS

MOVIE NIGHT INNIS TOWN HALL

BUTCH CASSIDY and THE SUNDANCE KID

NEWMAN AND REDFORD

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING

CONNERY AND CAINE

PLUS ASSORTED SHORTS

FRIDAY, NOV. 23

8:00 P.M. SHARP

INNIS STUDENTS FREE

Applied Research at the Institute for studies in Aerospace

By Mike Swan

The University of Toronto Institute for Aerospace Studies is one of the main research and development installations for applied research at this university. It was first established in 1949 and is now located in a building on Bathurst Street north of Finch Avenue, which was built in the early nineteen-sixties. Although the institute was exclusively dedicated to aerospace studies when it was first established, it is now involved in all areas of applied physics, research and development. The institute is involved in fusion energy research, the applications of laser research, the applications of laser technology in medicine, trace gas analysis and research into psychological effects of noise.

Dr. Haasz, a professor at UTIAS, is currently working on the institute's fusion energy research program. Fusion energy is different from fission energy, in that fusion puts atoms together rather than splitting them; the Candu reactors we now use are fission reactors. Dr. Haasz sees no easy solution to the nuclear controversy and points out that twenty-five percent of our energy in Ontario is now provided by Candu nuclear reactors. It is his feeling that our society cannot easily give up twenty-five percent of its energy supply. In the short term, the question of nuclear energy is very problematic. Fusion energy is safe nuclear energy. There are no poisonous wastes from a fusion reaction as there are with fission energy. That is half of the fusion energy problem solved. The other half of the problem, the now famous melt down process, cannot occur in a fusion energy system. In a fusion reactor once the reaction is started it continues by itself even if the original conditions of the reaction change and this is the feature of the fission reactor that makes the melt down possible. In a fusion system the reaction does not happen by itself. A fusion reaction needs to take place in an environment heated to one-hundred million degrees Kelvin in order to take place, all that has to happen to stop the reaction is simply a matter of not heating the chamber in which the reaction is taking place.

Safe nuclear energy sounds too good to be true, and indeed Prof. Haasz doesn't think that we will have fusion reactors working until some time into the next century. The important thing for him is the idealism he brings to this work. He believes in the power of science to solve problems that affect people.

Another project that Dr. Haasz has been working on from which he hopes to improve the lives of a certain group of people is his study of the psychological effects of constant loud ambient noise, especially airport noise and sonic booms. The findings of his study may lead to some recommendations to improve the lot of the Toronto area neighbourhood bordered by Malton airport, the 401 and the 427.

The value of mission oriented research has, in the recent past, rarely been questioned. However the funds for research carried out by UTIAS have recently become very hard to acquire. People have been asking what is the value of applied research at the University of Toronto? And who really cares about the Institute for Aerospace studies? These are questions which concern the fifteen professors and close to seventy graduate students currently involved in research at the institute. It's not only these students and professors that are concerned. Currently the scientific community of Canada is very concerned about the future of advanced research in our country.

At first glance concern about research, especially applied scientific research, in this country might seem to be entirely uncalled for. The federal government allows a one hundred and fifty percent tax exemption for research and development by private

corporations. Dr. Bette Stephenson has declared that Ontario's research facilities will not be affected by budget cuts in the same manner as the rest of the post secondary institutions.

During the election, the Conservatives promised to bring the level of Canada's research and development in the province spending up to levels comparable with the United States and the European Economic Community (Canada's R & D spending is less than 1% of the GNP whereas the Americans spend around 2.5% and the Europeans close to 3%).

None of this seems to be reassuring. Dr. Tony Haasz of the Aerospace Institute. When he was asked about the future of the institute as an internationally recognized institute he said, "It depends on two things, expertise (the people you have) and the facilities (the equipment) . . . You may have the expertise and the willingness to get involved in something and yet the frustration of not being able to get the funds can make you inefficient. I really feel that the fact that people talk about in the universities, I think that's pretty well gone. That may have been there in the sixties, and to some extent, I think, universities have become more efficient (recently — ed) but it's very difficult to squeeze it anymore."

Dr. Haasz says that despite the brave talk about an increased research and development effort, "It's getting harder and harder to find the money. I think in the future, if we don't get the money, a lot of people may get frustrated and lose interest."

It seems that applied science has fallen victim to the same attitudes that now stand in opposition to the humanities at the university. It is the belief of the federal and provincial governments and a large portion of the public that the only standard by which anything can be measured is its direct and immediate economic effect. This attitude is the real threat to the universities, not the budget cuts.

I don't know why society should turn away from the principle upon which it claims to be founded but it doesn't surprise me. It does surprise me that they would withdraw their support from science. Didn't we all grow up on the brink of the space age, when

NASA was shooting people across the dark nothingness at the moon? We're not all told that science had brought us the good life, and would bring us an even better life in the grand tomorrows projected by Isaac Asimov and Ray Bradbury? I had thought

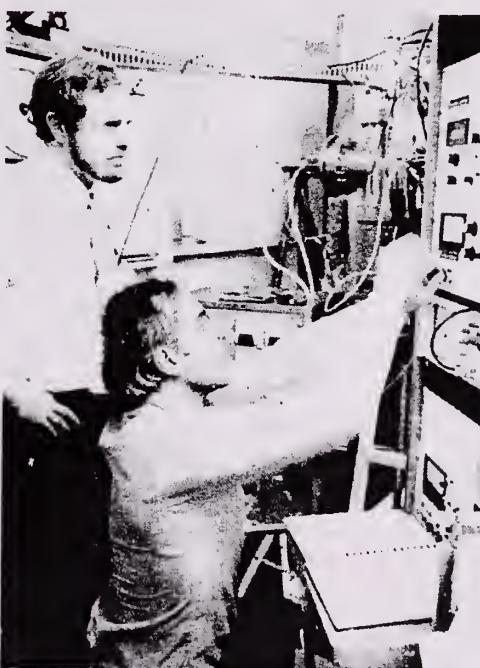


Dr. Anthony Haasz holds a Ph.D. in Aerospace Science and Engineering. He has been with the University of Toronto department of Aerospace since 1972. At present he is overseeing materials research for fusion reactors.

these were the grand dreams of the twentieth century.

Though we have not arrived at more cynical times we can still see a great deal of truth in this mythology. Dr. Haasz believes in the power of scientific knowledge and in his work at the

institute. We rarely think about idealism in relation to applied research but without idealism as the basic motive behind our funding system for research then our research effort will fall short of what it could be and fall short of what it should be.



A high-speed gas dynamic molecular beam system is calibrated for upper planetary orbital flight simulation.



A segmented skirt air cushion test bed which will aid in the development of a hovercraft to be utilized in Alberta.

Coppola's modernist poem

Dennis Duffy

Francis Coppola's *Apocalypse* Now hit me as no other film ever has, and my mind still reels too giddily for me to produce anything like a review of it. Besides, you've read the reviews already. Yet the film has lodged one question in my mind that needs answering before any of the others can be tackled.

The question: why did this superb visual artist make so very literary a film? Everyone knows, of course, how dependent it is on its content upon Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*. Kurtz, the journey up-river, "the horror, the horror", all these and more stem from a deliberate following of the disengaged novella that in 1898 ushered in the Modernist era in literature in English. So intent is Coppola in following the details of the story that, as the film critic Joe Medjuck pointed out to me, the director actually leaves a hole in the plot of his movie. If Captain Willard (Martin Sheen) is accosted from time to time by American agents who have been flown up the river to intercept him with information for his mission, then why hasn't he been flown up like them? Are we to believe that even the U.S. military would send him the slowest way? Of course not, but Conrad's story has the river, and so must Coppola.

But the literariness of the film is confirmed more strikingly by its form than by its content. There, the formal debt is owed to T.S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* (1922) the best-known single poem in English in this century. Strangely enough, tough characters in the film quote from two other poems of Eliot ("The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" and "The Hollow Men"). *The Waste Land* is never mentioned. Yet the camera lingers over two volumes on Kurtz' bed table, both of them works admitted by Eliot as instrumental in his composition of his modern epic of public chaos and private pain.

A lunatic who has set himself as a ruler (in the style of Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King") in the Cambodian jungle would not be expected to have Jessie L. Weston's "From Ritual to Romance" and Sir James Frazer's "The Golden Bough" as immediate

reading matter. Small arms manuals and catalogues of military hardware would be less unusual, but Coppola, at the risk of appearing pedantic, wants his viewers to grasp his larger purpose.

For if those volumes on rituals, sacrifices and fertility rites first alert the reader to the poem buried beneath the surface of the film, then at least one other grotesque detail takes on a new significance. The stylishly savage Colonel Kilgore's penchant for accompanying his helicopter attacks with the strains of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" springs from more than a liking for "boom-and-thump" symphonic grandeur. As many others, and most notably the Canadian scholar William F. Bisset, have pointed out, Wagner's music-dramas were central to Eliot's composition. They not only gave him stories of weak and dying kings whose lands needed to be renewed through water and salvation (*Paris*) but in their richly associative musical form gave Eliot a model for poetic experience. This model of associative form enabled Eliot to discard the devices of narrative and expository sequence, and to produce the disjointed, mosaic, "difficult" form of *The Waste Land*.

And that form is exactly that of *Apocalypse Now*. More than one reviewer has rallied against the arbitrariness of the plotting and the way in which narrative incidents follow each other in an order that doesn't appear particularly compelling or progressive. Exactly, and yet out of this approach, this symbolist, operatic, associative form comes a series of images and incidents playing with death and rebirth by water, with the search for some sort of spiritual equilibrium (did you notice how frequently Sheen and others carry out Tai Chi exercises whose point is the restoration of inner harmony?), and with the final, ritual sacrifice of Kurtz and the Asian water buffalo. And after those deaths comes the rain in great sheets to fertilize the land.

If I've convinced you that *The Waste Land* lies very close to Coppola's Vietnam, the larger question of "Why" still stands. Movies, blockbuster war movies, don't get made to satisfy the interpretive musings of English teachers. In these days of independent directors, movies get made

to utter forth those directors' personal visions.

Apocalypse Now, after all, concerns itself with more than 'Nam. Coppola's 'Nam stands as merely another theater in the war between life and death that has occupied the highest creative talents in this century. By using *Heart of Darkness* for his form, by setting his film on the twin bases of

literary modernism in English, Coppola has proclaimed that the dark vision of modernist literature no longer remains the private preserve of bookmen. Now that vision, with its shuddering sense of existence's horror and its fitful and tenuous hints of redemption, stands right out there in the marketplace. You can eat popcorn while you absorb that modernist vision. What

was once whispered in the corners is now shouted from the rooftops.

The era that some have proclaimed to be the end of the culture of books has seen them percolating within the minds of our visual myth-makers. In *Apocalypse Now*, the classroom course in Modern Literature comes equipped with wide screen and wrap-around sound.



The INNIS College pub has become one of the most popular on campus. In fact, come early if you want to get a seat.

Innis Pub Menu

	Sliced	Bagel	Brown Bagel	Onion Rolls	Beer	\$.90	Bottle
Peanut Butter & Lettuce	.75	.75	.80		Premium	1.20	Bottle
Ham & Cheese	.85	.90	.95	.95	Imported	1.75	Bottle
Liver Pate	.80	.85	.90		Cider	1.50	Bottle
Roast Beef				1.05	Liquors	1.25	1 oz.
Tuna Salad	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.05		1.75	1 1/4 oz.
Cream Cheese	.75	80	.85		Cointreau	2.00	1 1/4 oz.
Cream Cheese & Cucumber	.80	.85	.85		Dubonnet	1.75	2 oz.
Egg Salad	.75	.80	.85	.85	Wine	1.25	5 oz.
Salami & Cheese	.85	.90	.95	.95	Draft	.60	10 oz.
Extra Items	.10				Premium	.70	10 oz.
Tomato Cucumber Cheese	.35				Beer		
Soups	.60				Blue		
Salads—small	.95				50		
Salads—large	1.55				Carlsberg		

Guinness

The modern scholar

Anonymous

Why should we write in rhyming couplets?
Rhythms are hard, rhymes harder yet.
And, after all, it's out of fashion.
Still, maybe we can stand just one
More poem with all those stupid rhymes.
Silly rhythms and senseless lines.
How can you really speak your mind
If you must make each line rhyme.
I'd rather sit upon the grass
And tell sad tales and let time pass.
It's all so stupid anyway.
All I want is my B.A.
But still they want to make it tough
And make me read just so much stuff,
And after all who really cares
What Plato thought or Baudelaire
Wrote down in some foreign tongue.
If only I could see just one
Practical application for it.
Then, probably, we would sit
Down and really apply myself.
I'd be willing to read a shelf
Of books, and even try to cross
The gulf between myself and lost
Generations of men who thought
And lived by those thoughts they
thought.
But what good it'll do me
Is something that I just can't see.
When I get out there in the world
And with my B.A. all unfurled
And hung upon some wall of mine.



Disco anyone? "PLEASE!"

By Eli Marcus

Disco, as a cultural artifact, answers the following two questions or problems:

- (1) If I'm young and sexually frustrated, how do I vent these tensions without actually risking involvement or "putting out"?
- (2) If I'm young and have a lot of leisure time and disposable income, but am not actually wealthy, how do I spend my excess cash and act wealthy?

In disco, the club and the music are distilled and stylized. The music is stripped to a monotone of regularly repeated rhythms.

The dance area is highlighted by mirrors, steel floors, spotlights, and even TV cameras (closed circuit). The music is played so loud as to eliminate the possibility of dialogue, and goes beyond the audible experience into the tactile; actually vibrating the dancer. Disco thus becomes visual-tactile but negates intimate contact or dialogue.

The game of disco is to be as sexually suggestive as possible through clothing and dance gestures. One must tease but not deliver anything. The fast-paced and high energy music is a vent for the sexual tensions, disallowing slow intimate contact. By the rules of the game, sex is not important, but the promise of sex is. Besides dress and dance, the music also provides a sexual tease on both the rhythmic and the

lyric level (although the lyrics are rarely discernible, and as I maintain, this is not an audible activity).

Disco is an exercise in conspicuous consumption. It is the temporary realization of a bourgeois dream. The myth being that the wealthy bourgeoisie are decadent; money loosens morals. The bourgeoisie dream also contains the wish to be in the elite, and this becomes a conflict in disco. The more disco is popularized the less elite it becomes. Also, being elite here means being the same as other disco-goers in order to be different from the general population; it is self-defeating (the popularization of disco and its establishment could well be its demise for the above reasons). The elitism of disco takes the form of a high membership fee (relative to other dancing establishments or night-clubs), and a special dress code; requiring a high standard of flamboyant dress.

The standard of dress is gauged by the price tag, not the tastefulness or quality of a garment. This is the most obvious form of conspicuous consumption in the disco. Disco provides a structured and set way of spending that excess cash and getting the most attention for it.

In conclusion, disco resolves sexual conflict through visual and vibrational means, negating personal contact, and provides outlet for the extra cash/bourgeois aspirations conflict through conspicuous consumption.

Joe Jackson: A review

By Ken Morris

As the "musical" form known as disco fades from the popular consciousness, we witness the emergence of another trend in popular music that while holding more cerebral promise than disco, also runs similar risks that range from a bland primitivism to an oblique pomposity. In case you haven't guessed already, it's called 'new wave'. Artists such as Elvis Costello, Nick Lowe and The Cars (?) seem to have been the first to cash in on the formula of combining punk's anger with good old three-piece suit commerciality. This is not to deride the formula itself, as it is currently producing a lot of the most exciting musical thoughts of the seventies, nor to promote a return to the sort of musical conceptions that preceded it (do you have your Led Zeppelin tickets yet?) However, within every art form there exists the possibility for deception and even exploitation.

Such an occurrence came very close to happening at the Joe Jackson concert at the Seneca College Fieldhouse on October 13. Originally scheduled for the International Centre, the concert was moved on very short notice to this quasi-gymnasium to provide 'seating' for an extra 800 individuals who were allowed to shell out \$9.50 (\$10.50 with ticket handling charges) for the opportunity of seeing what Rolling Stone hailed as a 'Billy Joel with a genuine anger.' Jackson had appeared at the El Mocambo in the spring, before the release of his album 'Look Sharp' a few months ago. Although Jackson expressed the hope that this concert would be an even better time than the El Mo, alas it was not to be. Whether it was the absurdity of performing before 5,000 fans who had collectively dished out \$50,000 to sit on a Rent-a-Tarp, or the regrettably common practice of new wave acts to play for 70 minutes and pack it in. Jackson I think failed to make the concert all it should have been. Alternating

between selections from Look Sharp and his new album (which from my first concert listening, is relatively inferior), the former supermarket clerk turned London Playboy club pianist led the audience to alternate stages of rapture and boredom. When he was good, on songs like Sunday Papers and Fools in Love, he was exceptional, at other times most noticeably when doing new material, even his substantial stage presence couldn't save him from losing the audience.

It is in this area that I feel new wave's commerciality is regrettable. Punk rock was not so much music as it was statement. It called for revolution instead of the status quo, it abandoned bourgeois morality for the lifestyle of street-hardened youth of working-class England, in music, it gave energy in place of lethargy. It is doubtful that any of this message was delivered to the predominantly middle-class audience (who also could afford these npf ticket prices?) that was more concerned with hearing an album live than with reflecting upon the roots of the musical genre they were observing. In fact, that was perhaps the major problem for Jackson. The expanse of a large auditorium lends itself to observation, not participation. Maintaining the energy level that would have motivated such an audience proved too difficult a task for Joe Jackson. At times he had us, but he let us slip away.

Opening for Jackson was a five-member band, The Members. Although there were some good moments in their set, such as a very hard reggae-punk song, Stand Up and Strip, and a tough number called Don't Push, for the most part their music was unintelligible and frankly, boring. Although they tried to look intimidating, they came off looking foolish. All of the lead singer's poshing wouldn't have frightened an orphaned puppy. A more knowledgeable audience would have trashed these clowns after ten minutes.

What is this?



If you can figure out what exactly this nifty little object is, you can win 10 bucks! All you have to do is write down your guess on a piece of paper, clip out the photo (along with your name, address and student number), and leave it at the Innis Herald Office, Room 317.

The first precise answer submitted wins.



CAREER COUNSELLING & PLACEMENT CENTRE

344 Bloor Street West, 4th floor
(Bloor at Spadina)

978-2537

Hours: (academic year)

Monday, Wednesday.

Thursday 8:00 am-6:00 pm

Tuesday 8:00 am-8:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am-5:00 pm

The Career Counselling and Placement Centre is a service for **ALL** students at the University of Toronto. Listed below are a few of the services and resources designed to help you at whatever stage in your **JOB SEARCH** you happen to be.

1. CAREER PLANNING

Question: What are your career plans? How are they going to be realized?

Several career planning programs have been developed to help you **Answer** these questions. Specific times and other details can be obtained from the Placement Centre, Room 408 or call 978-8590. Following is a brief description of the various programs which are available.

Orientation Sessions

These sessions are designed to explore the process of **career decision-making**, help you define what stage you are at and show you how the resources of the Placement Centre can help you. A career counsellor will be on hand to answer your specific questions.

Self-Directed Testing Workshops

The workshop explores various career directions and the relevance of such factors as your skills, interests and values. Through the use of **self-directed tests**, certain patterns will emerge to assist you in identifying career possibilities.

Making the Decision Workshop

Participants in this workshop should have attended one of the above ses-

CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT

sions. "Making the Decision" is designed to generate ideas about possible occupations and, also, to help you deal with career-related decisions. You will be directed to job market information and any other data you might need.

Important Seminars Not To Be Missed

The following are scheduled regularly to help you in the **JOB SEARCH**: Job Hunting seminar, Resume Writing seminar, Interviewing Skills seminar, Post-Interview Analysis, UCPA Form seminar.

And last, but not least, Career Planning Using Tests.

This session is offered over four successive evenings, using two tests administered by a career counsellor. These tests should be obtained from Room 408 and completed by January 11, 1980. Nominal charge of \$5.00 for materials. Hurry! Enrollment is limited!

Careertalks have been specifically designed to allow you to investigate sources of further educational training and for various career opportunities.

You'll have the chance to meet with experts in the field and to gather current information on which to formulate your career decisions. The series of talks will continue in the new year. Watch for campus wide advertising.

2. BRIEFING SESSIONS

The following companies/institutions will be conducting **presentations** on campus in upcoming weeks. This is your chance to speak personally with knowledgeable company representatives and to investigate employment opportunities.

Xerox of Canada—For all disciplines—November 20, 12-2 pm, Hart House, Debacis Room

3. PART-TIME JOBS

The Placement Centre continues to have a large number of part-time/temporary jobs available. If you need a job

to cure those **early winter financial blues** or gather some much needed work experience.

How about **self-employment**? There is currently a high demand for economics and statistics tutors, but registrants in all subject areas are more than welcome. An excellent way to increase your earnings!

As deadlines for **ESSAYS** and **REPORTS** approach, you may be wondering why you never took that high school typing course! The Placement Centre maintains a list of qualified typists who will type essays, theses and resumes for reasonable rates. If you are in need of such a service contact the Centre. Conversely, you can earn extra money as a typist. Drop by the Placement Centre and register your services!

4. CAREER LIBRARY

A comprehensive **resource library** divided into three basic areas:

Employment Information: Containing data on over 1200 individual companies, directories of potential employers, market research reports, sample job files and much, much more.

Career Information: Data on many careers and occupational areas. For those still investigating career possibilities, a definite must.

Education Information: Includes calendars on Canadian, American and international schools, universities and colleges.

5. REMEMBER:

If you are graduating in 1980 and planning to enter the permanent **Job market** the **On-Campus Recruitment Program** for Graduating Students is an additional service for Arts and Science. The 1979-80 program is now underway and many companies will be visiting the campus between now and next March. You can't afford to miss out on **potential career opportunities**.

Visit the Centre today for recruitment purposes.

Innis College Presents KAY ARMATAGE

Showing and Discussing Her Own Films

"Gertrude and Alice in Passing"

"Bed and Sofa"

"Speak Body"

**WEDNESDAY
28 NOVEMBER
8 P.M.
INNIS
TOWN HALL**



Kay Armatage, new chairperson of INNIS College Council

INNIS SPORTS

Men's Sports

Ian Mothersdale Men's Sports

As the end of the first term approaches, we are pleased to report that, due to strong support, Innis men's teams did very well.

In Soccer, the Innis A team will finish its season this week with a rather disappointing win-loss record, but we had good support and a strong nucleus of players with which to build next year's team. The Innis B team, after a good start, lost the support of its members

and defaulted out of the league.

In Touch Football, everyone had fun, but not enough games were won to get into the play-offs. There are two games yet to be played. I would like to thank all players who attended games and practices regularly, with extra thanks going to all those who came out to cheer us on (especially Anita!).

Hockey is alive and well at Innis! In our first game, we beat Knox College 6-0. There is a lot of enthusiasm and ability on this team — enough to win a division championship.

In Basketball, the Innis B team played a strong, defensive first game and won 25-10. Our two squash teams are also looking very good.

Volleyball and Waterpolo will start soon, and prospective players are encouraged to join up.

It looks like we have strong athletic support this year. So get out and support your school, either by playing or cheering the teams on.

Innises should check the Sports Board Regularly, and especially read the notice on Athletic Awards.



Men's Point System

Ian Mothersdale, Athletic Rep.

Innis would like to thank those who have shown Innis spirit and participated in athletics, representing the college. We are instigating a system where we can adequately reward these involved students!

The Men's Athletic Award will be given annually to the male who best exemplifies sportsmanship, leadership and participation.

There will also be a trophy awarded annually to the individual graduating in that year who has given the most to the college athletically. The winner will be chosen on a point system, and agreed upon by the athletic representatives.

An athletic crest will be awarded to each male accumulating 50 points throughout their career at Innis.

The athletic pin is awarded to each male accumulating 100 points, and the athletic trophy goes to every male accumulating 150 points.

One point is awarded per player for each game attended. Half a point is

awarded for each practice attended. As well, one point will be awarded for each game or practice. If there is both a manager and a coach, they will each get half a point.

Any member of a Varsity team receives the maximum points attainable by playing on the college team, times two. For instance, if ten points is awarded for playing soccer on an Innis College team, twenty points will be

awarded for playing on the Varsity Team.

Those who have played on teams in previous years will be awarded maximum points for participation on each team.

The athletic directors would appreciate team members' co-operation by dropping into their mail boxes a list of teams played on in previous years and the year played.

Innis-Rehabilitation football

Sue Sparks

Innis does have winning sports teams. Both the Innis-Rehab football team and the Innis-Law basketball team are in first place in their divisions. Two teams which are now just forming, the Innis Dentistry Ice Hockey team and the Innis volleyball team,

hopefully will do as well. But to make these teams successful, we need more players. If interested in playing these sports, or any other sport offered by the Women's Intramural Committee, sign up on the athletic notice board just inside the main doors of Innis College or leave a message in the I.C.S.S. office.

POETRY READING

INNIS COLLEGE
READING ROOM
NOVEMBER 15
8:00 P.M. SHARP

PRESENTED BY THE

INNIS COLLEGE STUDENT SOCIETY

The Scores

BASKETBALL SCORES

Innis Law vs.	Meds.	93 to 0 for Innis Law
Whicarr	Forestry	20 to 6 for Innis Law
		19 to 4 for Innis Law



FOOTBALL SCORES

Innis Rehab. vs. PHE Raiders	0 to 0
Saints	7 to 6 for Innis Rehab.
Kreiger Killers	12 to 0 for Innis Rehab.
The Big E	12 to 0 for Innis Rehab.
Pharm B	7 to 6 for Innis Rehab.

Girls' Basketball

Bill Kizovet Girls Basketball

hab (28-6) and a strong Forestry team (19-4).

On Tuesday, en route to an easy 19 to 4 victory over Forestry, the girls used the strong full court press which is becoming a trademark of the team. The game again confirmed that Innis Law is one of the strongest teams in the B Division.

Turnout is still a problem, we need more girls to participate. For more information, contact our Women's Athletic Rep., Sue Sparks.



Available to all members of the University of Toronto: Student, Faculty or Administrative staff.

Office of the University Ombudsman, 16 Hart House Circle, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 978-4874

Members of the University at the Scarborough and Erindale Campuses may arrange to meet with the Ombudsman at their respective campuses.